Pascal

A Mars Climate Network Mission

Anthony Colaprete, Bob Haberle, and the Pascal Team













Pascal Team

Principal Investigator: Bob Haberle, ARC

Deputy PI: Aaron Zent, ARC

<u>US Co-I's:</u>

- Conway Leovy, UW
- David Catling, UW
- Tim Schofield, JPL
- Dave Atkinson, UI
- Jim Murphy, NMSU
- Chris Webster, JPL
- Peter Smith, UA
- Anthony Colaprete, ARC
- Ron Greeley, ASU
- Jeff Barnes, OSU
- Jill Bauman, ARC

• International Co-I's:

- Jean-Pierre Pommereau, SA
- Pascal Rannou, SA
- Francois Forget,LMD
- Frederic Hourdin, LMD
- Oliver Talagrand, LMD
- Ari Matti Hari, FMI

• Industry Partners:

- Ball Aerospace (Prime)
- LMATC (Surface Station)
- Aerotherm (Entry System)
- Mission Management:
 - JPL











Science Objectives

- (1) Joint characterization of the near-surface general circulation and its interaction with the surface.
 - Measure the surface signature of the general circulation
 - Monitor aeolian processes & water exchange
- (2) Determine how the general circulation controls the dust, water, and CO₂ cycles
- (3) Provide a basis for comparative planetary meteorology
- (4) Provide a weather monitoring infrastructure for future missions and synergy for all observations

==> Characterize the Present Global Climate System <==



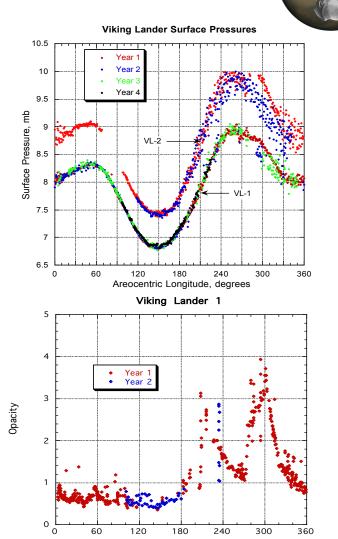






Pressure and Opacity Are the Most Important Measurements

- Pressure gives column mass
 - Pressure gradients related to winds
- Opacity gives the forcing
 - Measures extinction of solar radiation
- The combination also gives
 - CO₂ cycle
 - Dust cycle



Areocentric Longitude, degrees











Mission Design Philosophy

Capable landers:

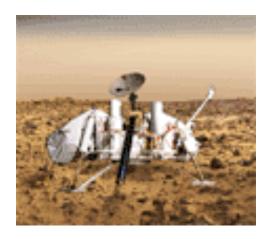
- Address multiple disciplines
- Become heavy and expensive
- Cannot deliver enough landers

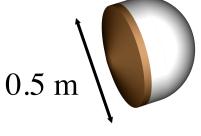
Tradeoff:

- Instead of many measurements at a few sites
- Make a few measurements at many sites

Focus payload on key measurements:

- Pressure and Opacity
- Then enhance the science as resources permit





~ 20 kg Entry Mass











How Many Stations are Needed?

- Need broad latitudinal coverage
 - sample each meteorological regime
 - 1 in tropics
 - 1 in mid-latitudes of each hemisphere
 - 1 in polar regions of each hemisphere
- Need to resolve longitudinal structure
 - wave 2 is dominant feature
 - need *at least* 4 stations $\sim 90^{\circ}$ apart
- Don't need many polar stations

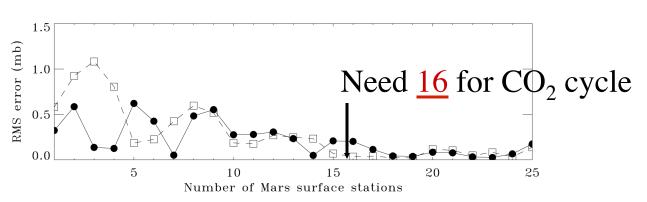
No. Stations

5

5x4 = 20

20-4 = 16

CO₂ Cycle











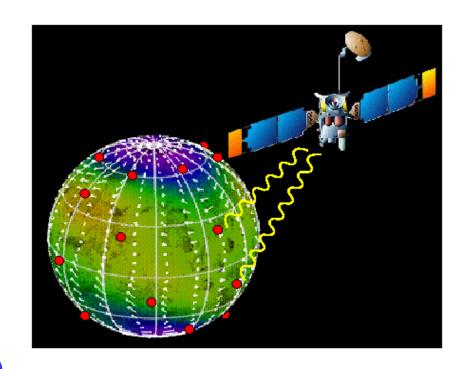
The Pascal Mission

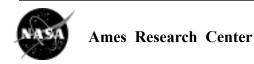
Global network of 18 weather stations

Stations operate for 3 Mars years

Landed measurements:

- pressure (hourly)
- opacity (hourly)
- temperature (every 15 minutes)
- wind speed (every 15 minutes)
- water vapor (twice per sol)
- B&W panoramic images (1/Mars Mo)







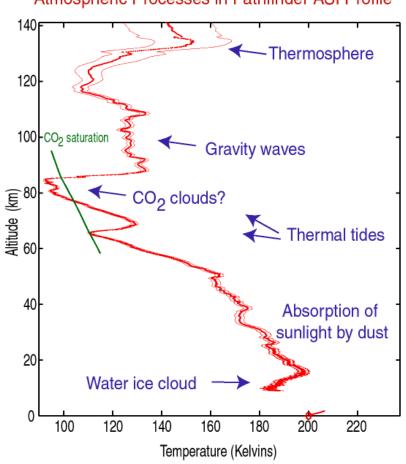






Pascal EDL Measurements

Atmospheric Processes in Pathfinder ASI Profile



Entry Science

- 18 T-profiles
- 10-80 km
- Global
- Late AM/PM local times

Descent Imaging

- ~ 10 images
- Res: >30 cm/pix





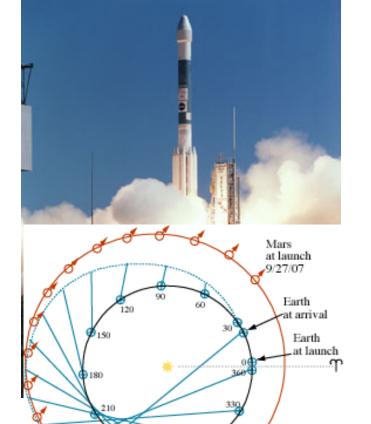






Mission Concept

- Launch: 9/27/07 (20 day window)
 - Delta III-3940
 - Type II trajectory
- Mars arrival: 10/19/08 (L_s=146°)
 - Release probes on approach
- Probe entry, descent, and landing:
 - Aeroshell, Parachute, Air bags
 - Entry data stored for later transmission
 - No communication during EDL
- Autonomous surface ops: 3 Mars years
- Station power:
 - Milli-watt Power Generator (MPG)
- Communication:
 - MEP Orbiters
 - Mars Express
 - Others?









Mars

at arrival 10/19/08

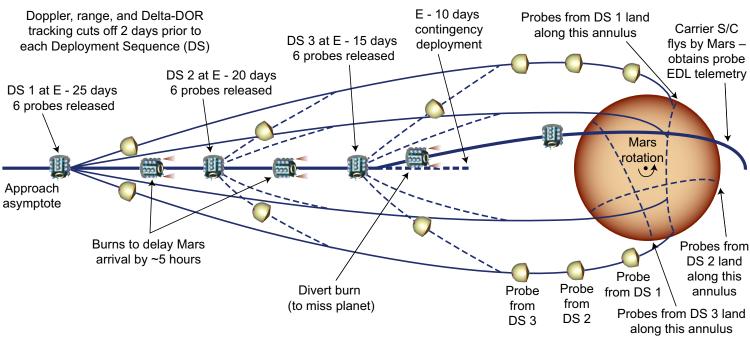


Positions shown every 30 days

from launch



Pascal Probe Deployment Sequence



Note: not all probes shown. Not to scale.

Distribution in longitude due to combination of different landing times and Mars rotation

Probes land along an annulus centered on the approach asymptote – can be distributed arbitrarily around the annulus

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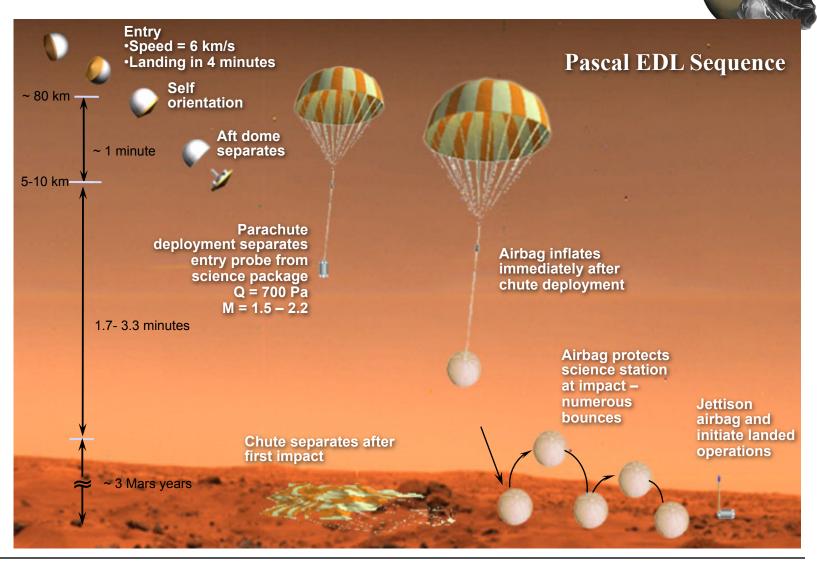








Pascal A Mars Climate Network Mission





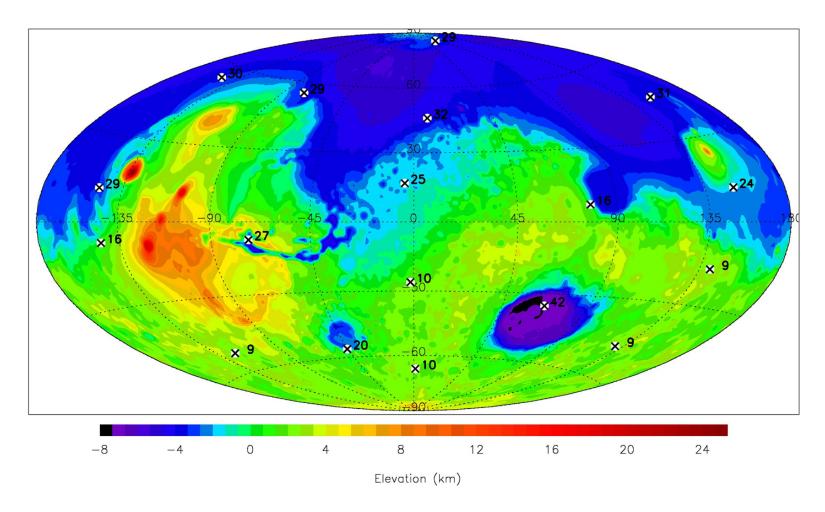








Sample Network Configuration





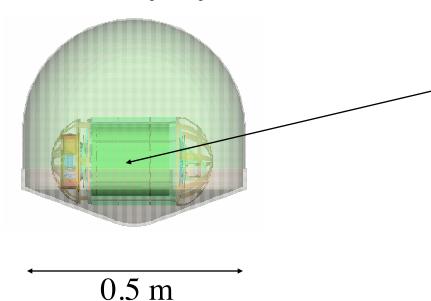




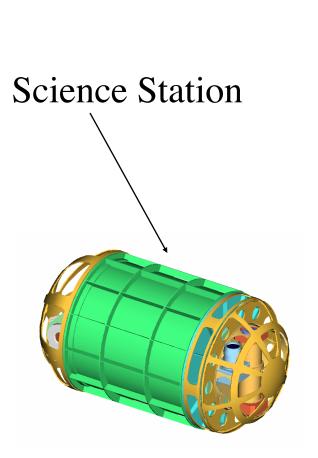




Probe Entry System



- 70° half angle cone
- Hemispherical backshell
- 20 kg entry mass













The NASA Ames GCM & Probes

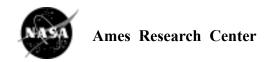
Excellent tool to plan EDL:

- Winds
- Atmospheric density

Provides BC's for Mesoscale Models:

- Dan Taylor (MM5)
- Scot Rafkin (MRAMS)

Pascal would provide the BEST validation of the GCM



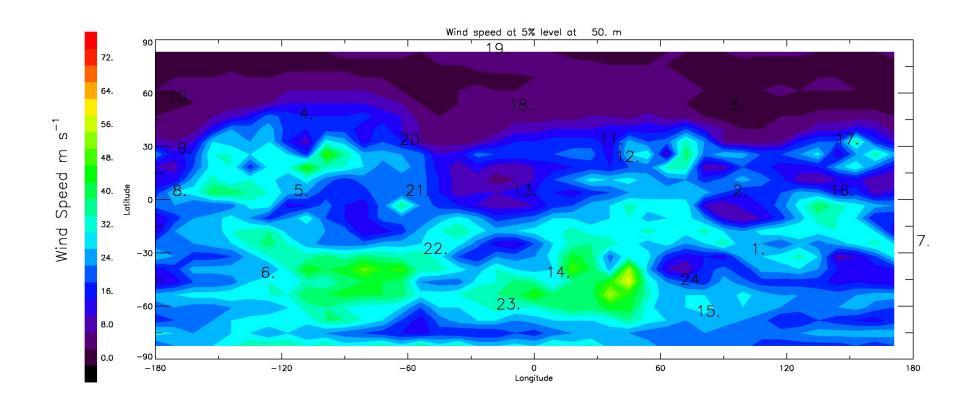








Predicted 3σ Winds at z = 50 m for Ls = 140













Pascal Future

- Next Scout opportunity scheduled for 2011
- Much development work is needed
 - Power Source
 - Science Station
 - EDL system
 - Instrument prototypes
- Funding the development effort will be difficult
 - No single source
- Pascal's future is very uncertain

